

## Environmental Protection Agency

## Pt. 60, App. A-3, Meth. 5A

Transfer the TCE and oil to a tared beaker, and evaporate at ambient temperature and pressure. The evaporation of TCE from the solution may take several days. Do not desiccate the sample until the solution reaches an apparent constant volume or until the odor of TCE is not detected. When it appears that the TCE has evaporated, desiccate the sample, and weigh it at 24-hour intervals to obtain a "constant weight" (as defined for Container No. 1 above). The "total weight" for Container No. 2 is the sum of the evaporated PM weight of the TCE-oil and water phase fractions. Report the results to the nearest 0.1 mg.

11.1.3 Container No. 3 (Silica Gel). This step may be conducted in the field. Weigh the spent silica gel (or silica gel plus impinger) to the nearest 0.5 g using a balance.

11.1.4 "TCE Blank" Container. Measure TCE in this container either volumetrically or gravimetrically. Transfer the TCE to a tared 250-ml beaker, and evaporate to dryness at ambient temperature and pressure. Desiccate for 24 hours, and weigh to a constant weight. Report the results to the nearest 0.1 mg.

NOTE: In order to facilitate the evaporation of TCE liquid samples, these samples may be dried in a controlled temperature oven at temperatures up to 38 °C (100 °F) until the liquid is evaporated.

### 12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after the final calculation. Other forms of the equations may be used as long as they give equivalent results.

12.1 Nomenclature. Same as Method 5, Section 12.1, with the following additions:

$C_t$  = TCE blank residue concentration, mg/g.  
 $m_t$  = Mass of residue of TCE blank after evaporation, mg.

$V_{pc}$  = Volume of water collected in precollector, ml.

$V_t$  = Volume of TCE blank, ml.

$V_{tw}$  = Volume of TCE used in wash, ml.

$W_t$  = Weight of residue in TCE wash, mg.

$\rho_t$  = Density of TCE (see label on bottle), g/ml.

12.2 Dry Gas Meter Temperature, Orifice Pressure Drop, and Dry Gas Volume. Same as Method 5, Sections 12.2 and 12.3, except use data obtained in performing this test.

12.3 Volume of Water Vapor.

$$V_{w(std)} = K_2 (V_{lc} + V_{pc}) \quad \text{Eq. 5A-1}$$

Where:

$K_2$  = 0.001333 m<sup>3</sup>/ml for metric units.  
= 0.04706 ft<sup>3</sup>/ml for English units.

12.4 Moisture Content.

$$B_{ws} = \frac{V_{w(std)}}{V_{m(std)} + V_{w(std)}} \quad \text{Eq. 5A-2}$$

NOTE: In saturated or water droplet-laden gas streams, two calculations of the moisture content of the stack gas shall be made, one from the impinger and precollector analysis (Equations 5A-1 and 5A-2) and a second from the assumption of saturated conditions. The lower of the two values of moisture content shall be considered correct. The procedure for determining the moisture content based upon assumption of saturated conditions is given in Section 4.0 of Method 4. For the purpose of this method, the average stack gas temperature from Figure 5-3 of Method 5 may be used to make this determination, provided that the accuracy of the in-stack temperature sensor is within 1 °C (2 °F).

12.5 TCE Blank Concentration.

$$C_t = \frac{m_t}{V_t \rho_t} \quad \text{Eq. 5A-3}$$

NOTE: In no case shall a blank value of greater than 0.001 percent of the weight of TCE used be subtracted from the sample weight.

12.6 TCE Wash Blank.

$$W_t = C_t V_{tw} \rho_t \quad \text{Eq. 5A-4}$$

12.7 Total PM Weight. Determine the total PM catch from the sum of the weights obtained from Containers 1 and 2, less the TCE blank.

12.8 PM Concentration.

$$c_s = K_3 \frac{m_n}{V_{m(std)}} \quad \text{Eq. 5A-5}$$

Where:

$K_3$  = 0.001 g/mg for metric units

= 0.0154 gr/mg for English units

12.9 Isokinetic Variation. Same as in Method 5, Section 12.11.

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as Method 5, Section 17.0.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

Plant \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Run No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Filter No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Amount liquid lost during transport \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acetone blank volume, ml \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acetone blank concentration, mg/mg (Equation 5–4) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Acetone wash blank, mg (Equation 5–5) \_\_\_\_\_

Container number	Weight of particulate collected, mg		
	Final weight	Tare weight	Weight gain
1.			
2.			
Total: Less acetone blank. Weight of particulate matter.			

  

	Volume of liquid water collected	
	Impinger volume, ml	Silica gel weight, g
Final		
Initial		
Liquid collected		
Total volume collected .....	.....	g* ml

\* Convert weight of water to volume by dividing total weight increase by density of water (1 g/ml).

$$\frac{\text{Increase, g}}{(1\text{g/ml})} = \text{Volume water, ml}$$

#### METHOD 5B—DETERMINATION OF NONSULFURIC ACID PARTICULATE MATTER EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 5.

##### 1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analyte. Nonsulfuric acid particulate matter. No CAS number assigned.

1.2 Applicability. This method is determining applicable for the determination of nonsulfuric acid particulate matter from stationary sources, only where specified by an applicable subpart of the regulations or where approved by the Administrator for a particular application.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

##### 2.0 Summary of Method

Particulate matter is withdrawn isokinetically from the source and collected on a glass fiber filter maintained at a temperature of  $160 \pm 14$  °C ( $320 \pm 25$  °F). The collected sample is then heated in an oven at 160 °C (320 °F) for 6 hours to volatilize any condensed sulfuric acid that may have been collected, and the nonsulfuric acid particulate mass is determined gravimetrically.

##### 3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

##### 4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

##### 5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

##### 6.0 Equipment and Supplies

Same as Method 5, Section 6.0, with the following addition and exceptions:

6.1 Sample Collection. The probe liner heating system and filter heating system must be capable of maintaining a sample gas temperature of  $160 \pm 14$  °C ( $320 \pm 25$  °F).